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civil authority and the influence of such co-operation upon civilization and the church" (p. iii). Like the books of Professors Peabody, Rouschenbusch, Shailer Mathews, Simon N. Potter, and others, it places emphasis upon the church's opportunity for social service in building up a Christian civilization by helping to formulate policies of government to correct the maladjustment of the changing social order. This can be done by the church through co-operation with government in its conduct of the public schools, the police, public health bureaus, child welfare societies, and legislation, and in molding public opinion.

The author is thoroughly sympathetic, and yet frankly critical of the church as a whole for its lack of efficiency in its social program.

The volume has added value by including over forty pages of "Instances and Comments" from the correspondence collected by the author in his inquiry. It will serve as a valuable contribution to the literature that is now awakening the churches to their responsibility for conditions of living in this world.

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Immigration and Labor. The Economic Aspect of European Immigration to the United States. By ISAAC A. HOURWICH, PH.D.
New York and London: Putnam, 1912. Pp. xvii+544.
\$2.50.

In his book on *Immigration and Labor* Dr. Hourwich has replied to the Immigration Commission and attempted to prove that free and unrestricted immigration has been and is wise for the United States. Partisan in its attitude, the book may be considered as a valuable antidote for partisan advocacy of restriction. It is well that we have such a compulsion to renewed and more careful analysis of this great national problem.

It may fairly be said that Dr. Hourwich has demonstrated that popular opinion and charity publications more than fifty years ago were as fearful and contemptuous of the Germans and the Irish as their descendants today are of the Slavs, Italians, and Jews. And since these latter races start from no lower depths, it is reasonable to hope and expect for them a rise to equal heights. But after we grant an equal capacity to the new immigrant, we still have certain questions to settle, such as the wisdom of the volume of immigration sixty years ago, and, more importantly, the comparative standards of immigrant and native

then and now, and the different conditions into which the immigrant now comes. What was wise then might not be wise today.

The chief contention of the book, however, is that the coming of the European laborer has not been disadvantageous to the native wage-earner. Dr. Hourwich's argument is a clever, however unconscious, combination of clear reasoning and sophistical dialectics. If the reader is not careful he will find himself believing that decrease of unemployment accompanied by heavy immigration in prosperous years means that immigration does not contribute to unemployment, that relatively higher wages in cities (where immigrants abound) than in rural districts (which are largely native) prove that immigration does not retard wages, and that because "scarcity of labor has not forced the farmer to pay scarcity wages, but has merely retarded the growth of farming," therefore a restriction of immigrations would similarly retard manufacturing and mining.

Not less specious is the claim that because there are substantially as many native laborers in leading industries today as there were a generation ago, therefore there has been no supplanting of native by foreign labor. An expanding industry would normally mean a proportionately expanded body of native workers. The argument to the effect that there is an irreducible proportion of labor doomed to unemployment and that therefore the restriction of immigration would not reduce the proportion of unemployment is scarcely less inconclusive. If he would make his comparisons on pauperism within the age groups chiefly filled by immigrants he would abandon his contention that immigration does not contribute an undue proportion of dependency, and if he would carry his quotation from Miss Claghorn to its logical conclusion he would realize that the recent races have not been in this country long enough to contribute their proportion of pauperism.

The book as a whole, however, is a plea for national prosperity based upon a rapidly expanding or dynamic industry. His fundamental weakness, if weakness it be, lies in his assumption that an inexhaustible labor supply is the chief factor that makes possible a dynamic industrial order. He argues that the coming of the immigrant provides for our phenomenal growth in the volume of industry, that it adds proportionately nothing to the volume of unemployment, supplants no native labor, does not adversely affect wages, creates official and skilled positions in definite proportion to the growth of unskilled workers, pushes the natives, the aristocracy of labor, forward and upward to these higher positions, and multiplies the wealth which gradually forces wages up.

We need an analysis of the forces which make industry dynamic. Mere expansion does not measure up to the concept of dynamic development. We are looking for such a continuous reorganization or readjustment of industry as shall give an ever-increasing productivity and an ever-higher degree of welfare to the industrial producers. Dr. Hourwich seems to think our prosperity has been conditioned by the mobility of migrant labor, but on the whole does not seem to get beyond the philosophy on p. 4 that "in the long run immigration adjusts itself to the demand for labor." This phrase suggests that migration is effect rather than cause, and it also suggests the constant tendency toward equilibrium upon the customary bases. An indefinitely expansive labor supply tends to a uniform relation of supply and demand in the labor market and therefore tends to a uniform rather than to an advancing rate of wages. Dr. Hourwich has not convinced all of us that the volume of immigration is always adjusted to the point where the maximum prosperity and development of the United States is assured. We still need some interpretation of the dynamic forces in the industrial world which shall tell us to what extent and in what volume immigrant labor is a national benefit.

In conclusion it should be recognized that we can have the most complete confidence in the capacity of the newer immigrant races and that we can most earnestly desire the highest welfare both of the United States and of all the races of the world, and still believe most heartily in some restriction of immigration.

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Historical Sociology. A textbook of politics. By FRANK GRANGER, Professor in University College, Nottingham. London: Methnew & Co. Ltd.; New York: imported by E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. 241. \$1.35 net.

This is an attempt to base a textbook in politics upon the *Scienza Nuova* of Vico. The keynote is given in the following sentences: "We observe, says Vico, that all nations, both savage and civilized, have these three human customs: that they all have some religion, all contract solemn matrimony, all bury their dead. Therefore we have taken these three eternal and universal customs for the three principles of this science."

The result, as might have been expected, is thin and unsubstantial.

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